MFR/PRVLBR NOTIFIED 6/27/97
No Comments made
Comments attached
Excisions/Revisions
Firm has not requested
further notice

file Pfifer Wire 8/05/97 Judy

Gail L. Pygman
6831 Sun Valley Drive
Clarkston, MI 48348

C9745011

ISSUE - 28

TC-21

Office of the Secretary
U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
Washington, D.C. 20207

APR 8 1997

RE: Request for Data available on Fiberglass cloth screens for households

0638

C11

Dear Sirs:

It has been brought to my attention that your agency has extensive data available regarding toxicity of fiberglass cloth screens. It is also known that the majority of these screens inserts were manufactured by Pfifer Wire Products of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The screen material itself was then sold to a number of distributors, Metal Industries to name one and then resold to various window manufacturers, such as Weathervane Windows, Pella and Avon. The primary damage was done during 1988 and 1989. Although the screens were never recalled, Pfifer paid for removal and replacement of the fiberglass cloth screens with aluminum screens.

The problem probably became known when new homes began being built with crank out type windows that allowed the screen to remain on the interior of the home during all seasons. It is also known that exposure to fumes caused by a breakdown of chemicals following exposure to normal UV rays in a household causes extreme health hazards, including neurological disorders, upper respiratory problems and an extensive list of disorders.

In Clarkston there are a number of families in our subdivision who have suffered both neurological and physical disorders that have a certain similarity with each other and with related cases in Arizona (same product). My family is one of them. I did not realize the extent of the problem until I was notified by a neighbor that regardless who installed the screens, the probability was about 99% that Pfifer Company manufactured or supplied the cloth material. My husband has extreme neurological problems, and at age 60 was diagnosed as a manic depressive (like many others exposed to this product), I have aggravated asthma, coughing and headaches even 3 years after finally removing the faulty product.

Since we are involved in litigation with the manufacturers of this product and they are denying that they manufactured the material, I am attempting to gather all evidence possible regarding hazards of subject product, case histories and market share of Pfifer, etc. Specifically, if they were providing material to Avon Window manufacturers in 1988 and 1989.

I am therefore requesting all data you have regarding not only the company itself, but all fiberglass cloth screen problems and any additional report data you can provide. I request this under the Freedom of Information Act, which entitles me to such information upon request. I am more than willing to provide details of physical ailments, neurological ailments and dates of

5-704006

incidents to assist you in any matters that you may need. I may be contacted at my office at (810) 574-7386. If you have DSN capabilities it is 786-7386. I have two email addresses. At work it is pygmang@cc.tacom.army.mil and at home it is gpygman@concentric.net.

Please forward requested data to Gail L. Pygman, 6831 Sun Valley Drive, Clarkston, MI 48348.

Sincerely,

Gail L. Pygman

Judy
EHHS/HD
C9755011

TC-24
15

Dayna Milbrand
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
ATTORNEY AT LAW
148 SOUTH MAIN STREET
FIRST FLOOR
MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN 48043

TELEPHONE (810) 465-3610
FACSIMILE (810) 468-4601
April 30, 1997

ISSUE 33

SENT VIA FACSIMILE NO. (301) 504-0127
FOI Officer
U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
Washington, D.C. 20207

MAY 16 1997

Dear Sir:

Please consider this letter a complaint about polymer coated fiberglass screening material and a request for information about this polymer coated fiberglass screening material, manufactured by Phifer Wire Products, Inc. in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

AIS

Please be advised that Helen and Victor Garofalo of Detroit, Michigan had new windows and window screens installed in their home in 1990 by Sears, Roebuck Co. The screening material was a polymer coated fiberglass screening material manufactured by Phifer Wire Products, Inc.

1628

The screening material emitted odors and caused illness to the Garofalos. They described their illnesses as lots of mucus, headaches, chronic soar throat, fatigue and connective tissue disease.

EAC/C

DIF-3

We request information that you have about this polymer coated fiberglass screening material manufactured by Phifer Wire Products, Inc.

Please send that information to me at the address listed on this letterhead.

The gentleman whom I spoke with on the telephone requested that I send a copy of the air quality report that we have. I do attach it.

Thank you.

470501 0

Sincerely,

Dayna Milbrand

Dayna Milbrand

DM/sd
Attachment: UAB School of Public Health
Report of Dr. Meeks dated 2/21/92

(80)

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UAB SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Department of Environmental Health Sciences

February 21, 1992

Mr. Anthony Gamble
Phifer Wire Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 1700
Tuscaloosa, AL 35403-1700

Dear Anthony:

We have essentially completed our assessment of the source of the odors associated with the polymer coated fiberglass screening material you recently sent to us.

In order to qualitatively describe the odors believed to be originating from the polymer coated fiberglass screen material, the initial studies in our laboratory utilized approximately 30 square centimeter samples of various aged and non-weathered screen material cut into 1 cm square pieces as representations of the bulk material.

These samples were introduced into glass vials and sealed with teflon crimp cap seals. The glass vials were placed in a Hewlett-Packard model 19354 Headspace Analyzer which was interfaced to a Hewlett-Packard model 5890 Gas Chromatograph using a Hewlett-Packard model 5971 Mass Spectrometer as the detector. The column in the gas chromatograph was a 25 meter HP5. The headspace sampler was set to a total carrier flow of 90 ml/min, with auxiliary pressure set at 1.4 bar. The sample loop in the headspace analyzer had a 1 ml total volume. The split ratio on the gas chromatograph was 1:4, with a column head pressure of 4 psi. The gas chromatograph was operated isothermally at 120 degrees centigrade. The mass spectrometer scanned from 30 to 500 m/z.

Headspace optimization included sampling a mixed composite of aged and non-weathered samples of screen material at temperatures ranging from 50 degrees centigrade to 120 degrees centigrade. It was found that peak height of compounds originating from these samples increased with temperature until 110 degrees. At temperatures higher than this a broad non-specific peak appeared indicating possible degradation of the polymer material.

Analyses carried out on aged and non-weathered samples presented evidence that release of compounds from the samples increases with

The University of Alabama at Birmingham
309 Tidwell Hall • 720 South 20th Street • UAB Station
Birmingham, Alabama 35294-0008 • (205) 934-7032 • FAX (205) 975-6341

weathering. That is, weathered samples produced peak heights 10 - 200 times larger than non-weathered samples.

In these initial studies, the peaks from the gas chromatograph of these materials exhibited very low retention times indicating low mass, low boiling point, and possibly polar materials. Also, the peak areas were too small to obtain reliable mass spectral identification. However, comparison of these mass spectra with NBS standards indicated the following compounds as tentatively identified:

COMPOUND	CAS #
Ethanone, 1-cyclobutyl-	3019258
3-octen-2-one, 7-methyl-	33046810
1-Butanol, 3-methyl-, acetate	123922
2H-Pyran, 3,4-dihydro-6-methyl	16015115
[2,2'-Bifuran]-5,5'-dicarboxylic acid, 4	5905033
Propanamide, 2-methyl-	563837
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acids:	
diisooctyl	27554263
3-nitro	603112
diundecyl	3648202
diisodecyl	26761400
diheptyl	3648213
Aspidofractinine-3-methanol, (2.alpha.3	2656442

These compounds would appear to be oxidation products of monomer material coated onto the fiberglass screen, various phthalates associated with plasticizers used in the manufacture of the polymer, and pigment used in coloring the screen material.

It cannot be overstressed that these were initial studies and were only tentative identifications. In order to further characterize material believed to be released from vinyl coated screens we installed a 3 ml sample loop on a Hewlett-Packard Headspace sampler interfaced to a Hewlett-Packard 5890 Gas Chromatograph using a Hewlett-Packard 5970 Mass Spectrometer as the detector,and we installed a more polar column.

Two studies have been completed with this new configuration, specifically, a temperature study and a series of analyses of vinyl coated screen materials. Conditions for the studies were as follows:

The headspace sampler bath was set at a series of temperatures ranging from 100 to 140 degrees centigrade. Samples were analyzed at 100, 110, 120, 130, and 140 degrees centigrade. Auxiliary flow was set to 1 bar pressure as was the carrier gas. This resulted in a flow of 80 ml/min to the gas chromatograph.

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The gas chromatograph was set to a split vent flow of 20 ml/min resulting in a total of 100 ml/min flow. The purge vent was set to 5 ml/min resulting in a 1:20 split ratio. The gas chromatograph was operated at 120 degree centigrade initially for 7 minutes then ramped to 250 degrees centigrade at 10 degrees centigrade per minute, then programmed to remain at that temperature for 10 minutes. A Hewlett-Packard FFAP 50 meter x 0.2 uM column was installed for these analyses.

The mass spectrometer was programmed to scan from 35 to 450 M/Z.

For the series of vinyl coated samples, the headspace sampler operated at 140 degrees centigrade. Each sample consisted of approximately 24 square inches of material rolled into the headspace sampler vial.

Increasing temperature of the headspace sampler resulted in successively higher amounts of degradation materials to be transferred to the gas chromatograph. Seven peaks were predominant in this series of samples, indicating at least seven separate compounds. There were also several other small peaks with signals too low to provide sufficient qualitative information for characterization.

Three samples of differing materials were analyzed at 140 degrees centigrade. These included the bronze vinyl coated fiberglass from Afizona, the gray vinyl coated material included with the bronze material, and another sample of gray vinyl coated material from a round mailing tube. Each of these samples exhibited similar chromatographic behavior. That is, they all exhibited the same seven peaks as shown on the associated chromatographs attached to this report.

The mass spectra of each of these peaks was matched with NBS standard spectra and the ten best matches were listed for each peak. A list of the seven most likely compounds from this analysis also is attached. It can been inferred from this data that these compounds represent oxidation products of the vinyl material and associated plasticizers.

It can be envisioned that different product ratios can be formed depending on environmental conditions. The major product appears to be a small molecular weight ketone, amine or acid formed from oxidative cleavage of HCl from the polyvinylchloride. This can result in the formation of chlorinated polyenes, low molecular weight compounds such as propanes, cyclopropanes and butanes, cyclobutanes, and their associated acids. These compounds typically exhibit high vapor pressures, thus the odors associated with aging of the vinyl coating.

The seven compounds identified by us as being released from the weathered screen materials are ketones, amines, and low molecular weight organic acids. I have surveyed the toxicology

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literature for information on the potential adverse health effects that might result from exposure to these materials. As I suspected there was very little information in the literature as to the human toxicity of these compounds. However, it is well recognized that compounds such as these (i.e. ketones, amines, and weak organic acids) can be strong irritants to the nose, eyes, upper respiratory tract, and mucous membranes. Signs and symptoms related to exposure to these compounds might in some cases mimic those of a cold or flu. These would consist of eye irritation or red eyes, a runny nose, a raspy feeling in the throat, some hoarseness, and possibly bronchitis. Since these are all irritant effects it is to be expected that once the offending agent was removed, then these symptoms should reverse themselves and the health status should revert back to normal. It is important to stress that chronic or long-term effects resulting form exposure to these agents is not to be expected.

I hope this provides you with the information needed. If you have any questions concerning our analyses and/results or need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me. As always, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Robert G. Meeks, Ph.D., D.A.B.T.

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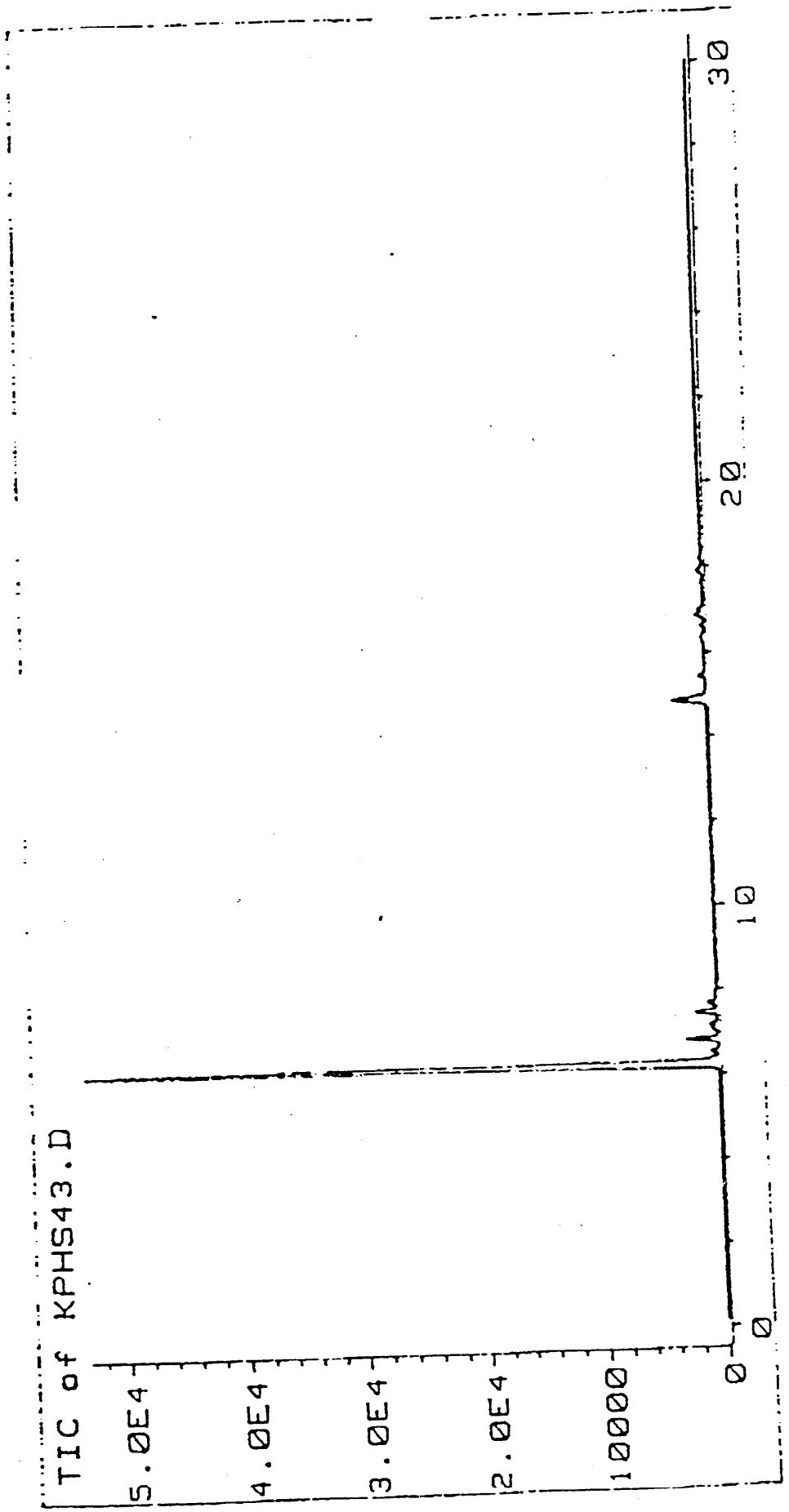
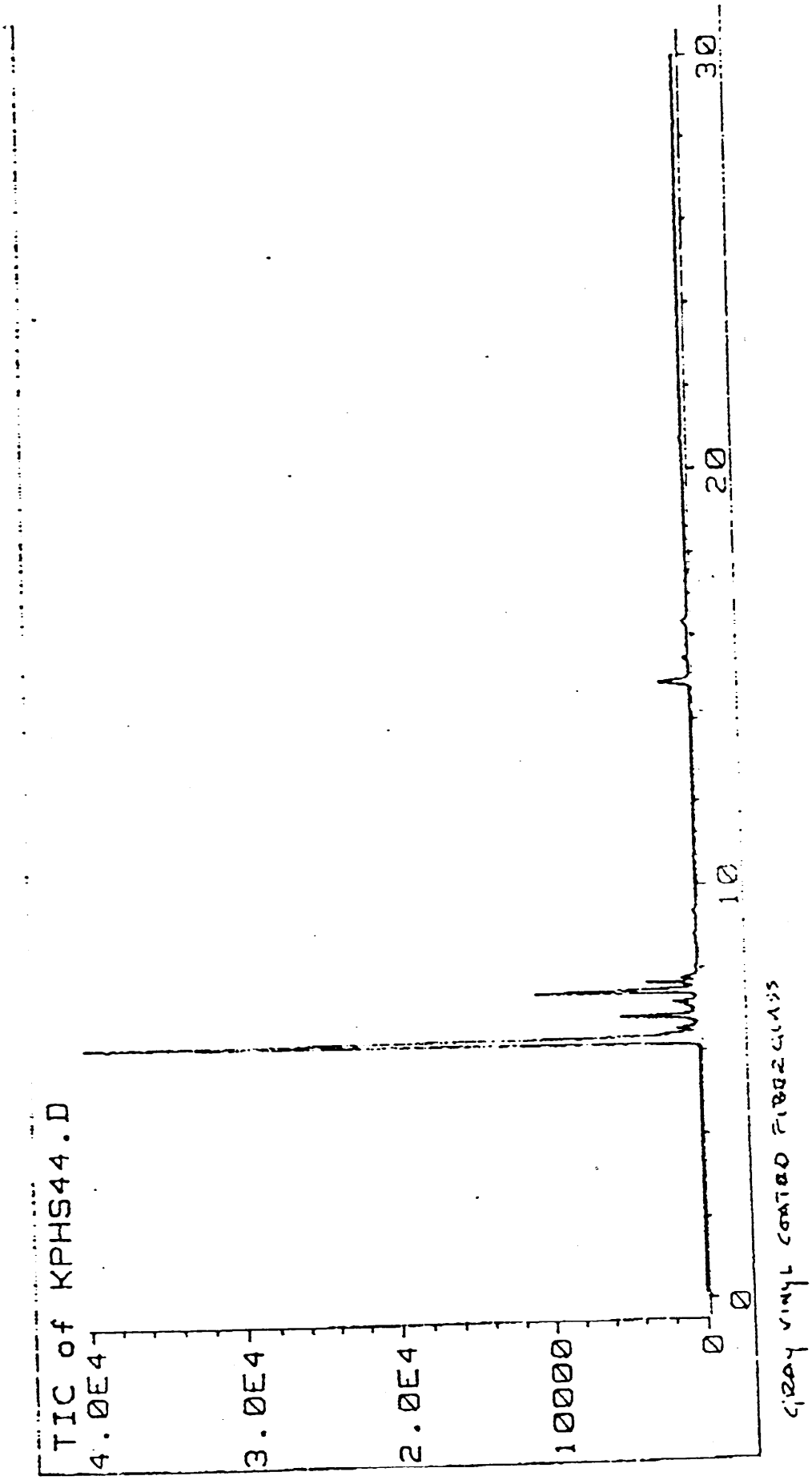
CHEMICALS IDENTIFIED AS BEING PRESENT IN
THE WEATHERED SCREENING MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY
PHIFER WIRE, INC.

Peak 1	2-Pentanamine, 4-methyl-	CAS #108-09-8
Peak 2	Butanoic Acid, 3-oxo-,2-methylpropyl	CAS #7779-75-1
Peak 3	2-Pentanone, 5-chloro	CAS #5891-21-4
Peak 4	Propane, 1,1'sulfonylbis	CAS #598-03-8
Peak 5	Ethanone, 1-cyclobutyl-	CAS #3019-25-8
Peak 6	2-Butanone, 4-butoxy-3-methyl-	CAS #54340-94-2
Peak 7	Acetamide, N-[2-[3,4-dihydroxy-.alpha.	CAS #28177-12-0



BRONZE VINYL COATED FIBERGLASS

9


TIC of KPHS44.D
4.0E4
3.0E4
2.0E4
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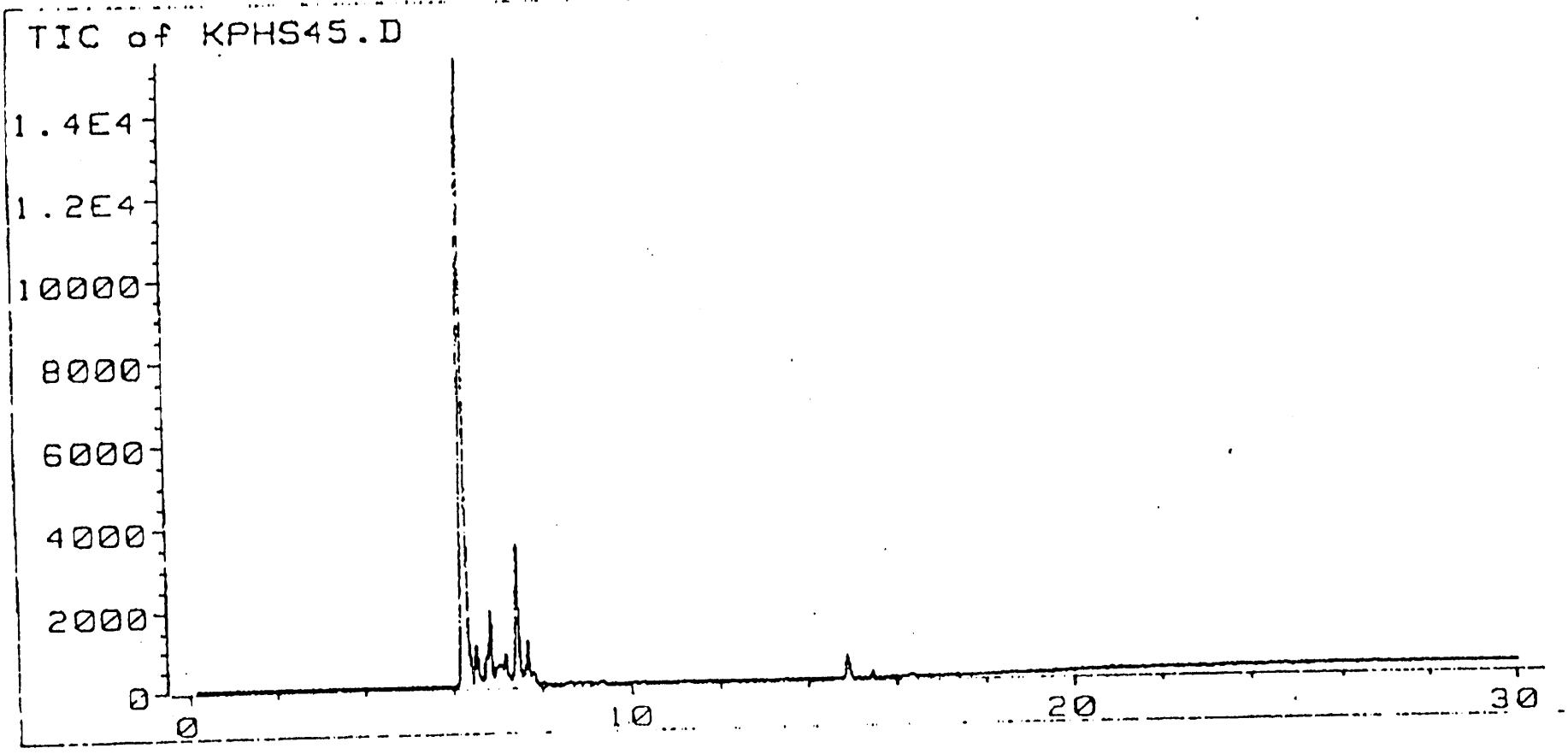
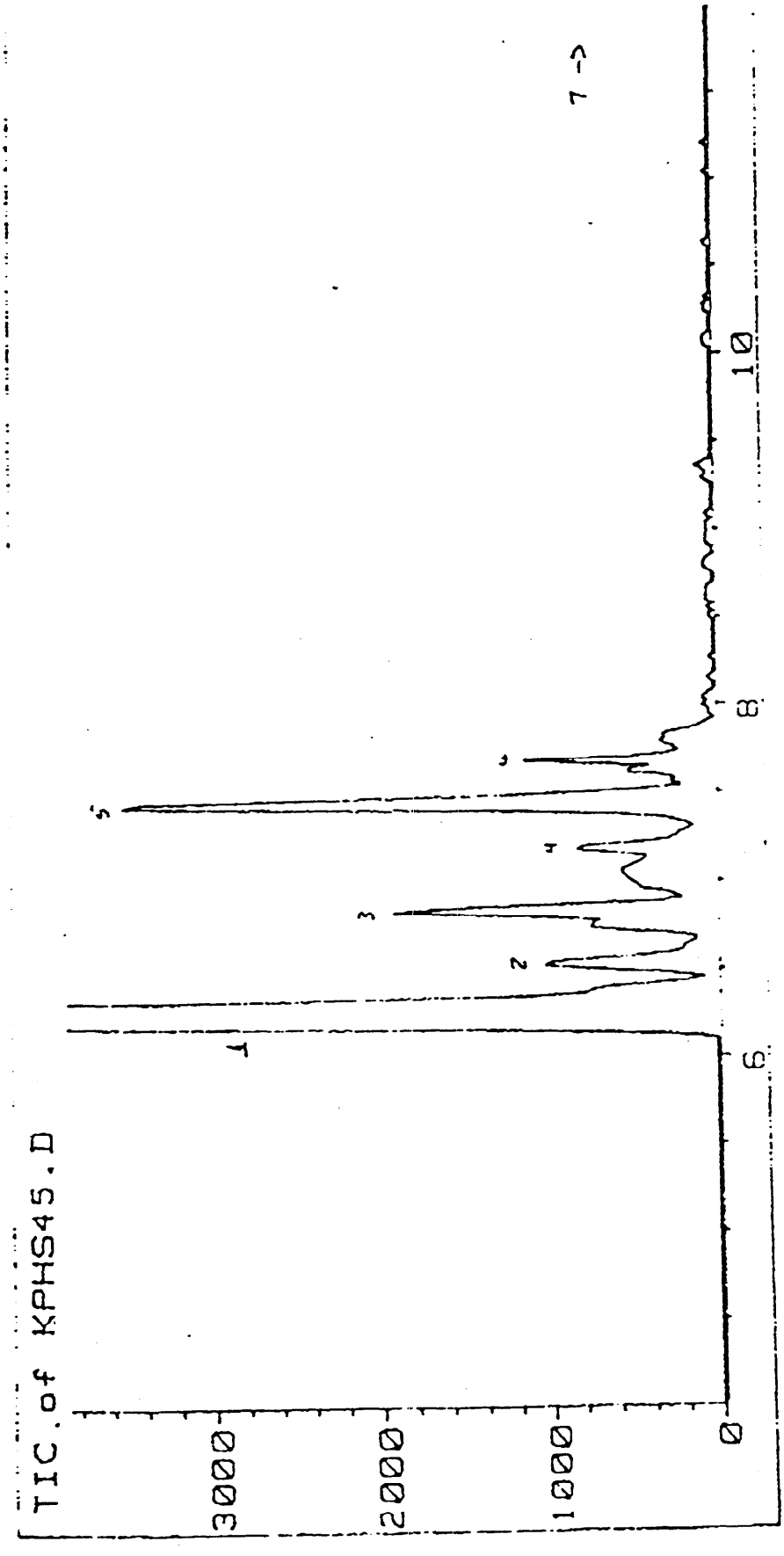
10
20
30
VINYL COATED FIBERGLASS

10



GRAY VINYL COATED FIBERGLASS FROM MAILING TUBE



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DAYNA MILBRAND, P.C.
Attorney at Law
148 S. Main St., First Floor
Mt. Clemens, MI 48043
Telephone: (810) 465-3610
Facsimile: (810) 468-4601

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: FOI OFFICER
U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

FACSIMILE: (301) 504-0127

DATE: April 30, 1997

FROM: DAYNA MILBRAND, ESQ.

PAGES: 15

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES OF THIS DOCUMENT, PLEASE CONTACT US AT (810) 465-3610 SO THAT WE MAY CORRECT THE PROBLEM. THANK YOU.

IMPORTANT

United States
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20207

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 7, 1997

TO : Patricia Adkins, Chief of Staff

FROM : Judith Hayes, CCA

SUBJECT: Phifer Wire Products

This is an update of our review of Phifer Wire Products. The following concerns public notice and known incidents about the firm's polymer coated window screens.

Public notice and replacement program:

(1) 1989 - replacement program initiated on informal basis, dealing with consumer complaints as they were received.

(2) 1992 or 1993 - firm initiated replacement program involving its distributors in Michigan, Arizona and other states in the southwest; CA and TX. Most of the defective screens were sold in Arizona and the southwest. Michigan was where a particular window manufacturer placed the screens inside windows facing inside the house exposing consumers to the screens' off-gassing fumes. Being an unusual form of screen application, it appears this application lead to the many reports of adverse health effects resulting from exposure to the defective screens. Screens are generally placed outside of windows facing outdoors. The program entailed the distribution of an outline of the program, claim forms and inspection request forms to distributors and screen owners. This was to find out what installations needed replacement screens.

(3) 4/93 and 5/93 - Detroit, MI and Phoenix, AZ and Arizona news stations aired stories for several days. This coverage was not initiated by the firm, however, it did provide wide coverage of the firm's replacement program and, as a result, screen owners contacted the firm. The information was provided to the media by a complainant.

#64

(4) 5/93 - Public statement issued for news media in Arizona re the problem. 800# provided for questions.

(5) 2/93 - Suntrol Window Products, Phoenix, AZ, a large distributor of the defective screens, initiated a recall program with consumers. Homeowners were sent written notice of recall warning of possible health effects and screen degradation. Phifer then notified of defective screen locations and replacements were made free of charge.

(6) 2/93 - Phifer sent recall notice letters to homeowners located in Arizona.

(7) 5/93 - Phifer enters into an agreement with a condominium partnership in Oakland County, MI, to replace the defective screens installed by a window manufacturer of windows systems used in residential property.

Firm complaints:

Staff is aware of 44 complaints

Complaint date range: 10/91 to 1/97

6 complaints known not to involved adverse health effect; only degradation of screen material

16 complaints are known to involve adverse health effects

7 of the 44 complaints have resulted in lawsuits
- 3 settled to date; $15K, $23.5K, $49.5K

41 of the 44 complaints known to involve the defective version of the screen.
- there are no known complaints re the revised screen polymer formulation.
- it is not known whether the remaining 3 complaints involve the defective or new screen formulation.

Known complaint locations:
16 - Michigan
15 in Clarkston, MI
1 in Metamora, MI (close to Clarkston)
13 - Arizona
Covers cities of Scotsdale, Meza, Phoenix (breakdown not specifically known)
1 - Connecticut
1 - Massachusetts

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PHIFER WIRE PRODUCTS, INC.
P. O. BOX 1700 • TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35403-1700 U.S.A.

■ CHARLES E. MORGAN
Executive Vice President and Corporate Counsel

February 5, 1997

'97 FEB 11 P1:44

CPSC

Ms. Judith Hayes
Compliance Officer
U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission
4330 East West Highway, Room 613
Bethesda, MD 20814-4408

Re: CPSC CA930075
Phifer Wire Products, Inc.
Polymer (PVC) Coated Fiberglass Screening

Dear Ms. Hayes:

Along with several other employees here at Phifer Wire, I have been looking through our files to find the information with which to answer your questions regarding our screen replacement program.

The replacement program began in an informal way in 1989, as soon as we realized that some of the screening we had produced after January 1988 was not performing as it should. Phifer Wire had little experience in dealing with product failures before that time. The program evolved through the years as necessary to respond to the problem.

During the first few years, there was no formal written replacement program. If a consumer or apartment manager reported discolored screening, we would ask our distributor, or the dealer or contractor who had installed the screening, to replace it without charging the homeowner. We would then give our distributor a credit equal to the total cost (materials and labor) of rescreening the job. This became complicated as the number of claims increased with several levels of distribution involved (manufacturer-distributor-dealer-contractor), so we began directly paying the dealer or contractor who did the screen replacement.

Some of our basic insect screening was (and still is) sold without written warranties of any kind. Our SunScreen® solar screening has a five-year written warranty, but it covers material only and not the labor costs related to the replacement. Nevertheless, since we determined that some of the 1988-89 material had a latent defect that could not be detected at the time of installation, we decided to make our customers and their customers completely whole by reimbursing the full cost of the labor and materials needed to replace the discolored screening.

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The earliest written record I found of our replacement program is the enclosed document (that I have marked "EXHIBIT A") titled "DEFECTIVE SUNSCREEN REPLACEMENT PROGRAM." That program outline was given to our distributors in the southwest (where most SunScreen is sold) beginning in 1992 or 1993. Along with those guidelines, distributors were given the enclosed "DEFECTIVE SUNSCREEN REPLACEMENT CLAIM" form that I have marked "EXHIBIT B."

After the screen problem and the replacement program were widely publicized via television in 1993, we distributed "CONSUMER INSPECTION REQUEST CARDS" for our customers to give to consumers. Please see enclosed "EXHIBIT C."

Although our screen replacement program was not pre-organized as well as it might have been if we had had previous experience, we were still able to identify and replace discolored screening for thousands of consumers before the expiration of the normal useful life (about five years) of the product. Between 1989 and the end of 1996, Phifer Wire spent well over two million dollars on screen replacements.

Phifer Wire has received no product liability claims of any kind since our last supplemental response. If you need additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

PHIFER WIRE PRODUCTS, INC.

Charles Morgan

Charles Morgan

CM:jh

Enclosures

EXHIBIT A

DEFECTIVE SUNSCREEN REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Phifer Wire Products, Inc. will pay SunScreen Dealers $2.36/square foot for the replacement of defective SunScreen material, in accordance with the defective sample provided by Phifer Wire Products. For the Dealer to be reimbursed the following procedures must be taken:

1. Dealer must fill out the Defective SunScreen Replacement Claim Form (Provided by Phifer Wire)

2. The Dealer is to mail the completed and signed Defective SunScreen Replacement Form to:

   Phifer Western
   14408 East Nelson Avenue
   City of Industry, CA 91744

3. Phifer will inspect defective SunScreen material at the job sites on the second and fourth Monday and Tuesday of each month.

4. After inspection, Phifer will approve or deny the replacement claim. If approved, the dealer will be given the approved replacement form and can proceed with the replacement of the defective SunScreen.

5. After completion of the installation of replacement material, dealer will attach the invoice to the warranty claim form and mail it back to Phifer Western at the above address. The invoice must reflect total square footage, color, number of screens and sizes used to replace defective material.

6. Once Phifer receives this information, Phifer will do the post inspection to determine that the material has been replaced.

7. After approved post inspection, Phifer will send the warranty claim form with attached invoice to Phifer Wire Products Corporate Headquarters for payment.

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EXHIBIT B

DATE OF CLAIM: _____

DEFECTIVE SUNSCREEN REPLACEMENT CLAIM

1. Dealer's Name: _____ Fed. ID # _____
   Contact: _____
   Address: _____
   City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
   Phone: _____

2. Customer's Name: _____
   Address: _____
   City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
   Phone: _____

I, the undersigned, do hereby affirm that the material in the above mentioned application is defective according to the sample provided by Phifer Wire Products, Inc. This material was originally installed by: _____ Date: _____

_____ _____
Signed Date

4. PRE-INSPECTED BY: _____ DATE: _____

5. Total Square Footage and Color of Material Replaced: _____

_____

6. POST-INSPECTED BY: _____ DATE: _____

COMMENTS: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

EPA

Facsimile Cover Sheet
Telephone Number
312-886-4071

To: Cori Saltman

Office phone: Machine No: 301-504-0407

From: Mat Dark

Office phone: 312-886-1918 Mail code:

Date: Number of pages, including cover:

___Original will not follow this transmission, unless requested ___Original will follow by ___US Mail or ___Overnight Delivery

Message:

RE: Window Screens

I would suggest also discussing the issue with Frank Kover of EPA. There is possible authority under TSCA.

Signature: Mat Dark

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5

DATE: October 31, 1996

SUBJECT: Chemical Release from Window Screening Material

FROM: J. Milton Clark, Ph.D 312-886-1918
Senior Health and Science Advisor

TO: David Price
Team Manager
Indoor Environment Division

Frank Kover, Chief
Chemical Testing and Information Branch

I have had an opportunity to review the enclosed information provided by the Michigan Department of Public Health. There is strong evidence that the coated fiber glass screens produced by Phifer Wire Company emit a variety of irritating compounds, including methyl ethyl ketone. As many millions of these screens are sold each year, literally millions of persons may be exposed. Respiratory irritation and allergic responses have occurred from these emissions. However, young children and infants, may be experiencing symptoms which have not been associated with these screens.

The issue should be a top priority for evaluation and EPA actions beyond voluntary recall may be appropriate We would appreciate if the Indoor Environment Division and the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics would evaluate this problem.

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1-20-97
TO: Dr. MILTON CLARK-EPA
FROM: Lisa Kelley
phone# 1-810-391-6227 fax#1-810-391-4434

I am writing to you in the hope that you will view a particular consumer problem to be as important as I do. I'm writing about indoor air pollution that could occur as a result of V.O.C. off gassing from defective window screens. I am also concerned about the health effects of long term and low dose exposure to the chemicals.

I had noticed an odd "hot" odor (especially in sunny rooms) and the development of various health problems shortly after we moved into this home.The problems persisted for some time before I heard that some neighbors experienced similar problems and had traced the source to the window screens! Most of the homes in our subdivision were built around the same time. Many of the homes, like ours, have some casement windows that place the screens on the inside of the home. As we did, many others left their screens up all year. After I learned people had been getting their defective screens replaced, I had ours replaced. My first set of replacement screens had the same odd odor. Phifer has replaced my original screens 4 times, with fiberglass and coated aluminum screens. I now have uncoated stainless steel screens. People are still requesting that their screens be replaced. Complaints, claims, and lawsuits continue to be filed.

In my case the problems included headaches, arthritis, inflammation,increase in sinus problems,tingling from hands and feet, cysts, mouth sores, dermatitis, elevated titers for Lyme, CMV, chlamydia, fatigue, abnormal immunoglobulin tests, and positive ANA tests. The ANA gradually went down and subsequently became negative after the last set of coated screens were removed from my home My 12 year old daughter had repeated stomach aches that did decrease after the final coated screen removal, but has continued to have various joint problems,low blood sugar readings, rapid heartbeat, abnormal immunoglobulin tests, and has been hospitalized twice in the last year for infection with high fever and dehydration. My 9 year old son had repeated ear infections that wouldn't clear up with antibiotics but did finally resolve after the final coated screen removal. He has continued to have some occasional ear problems. My husband was having repeated problems with achiness, nausea and irritated bloodshot eyes. He continues to have some problems at this time.

Detroit and Phoenix area news stations aired stories about this problem in April/May of 1993. The CPSC did create a file on the Phifer Wire Products screens. The file was closed after Phifer explained a program to "Locate and Replace" the defective material. While Phifer, to my knowledge, has often agreed to replace screens for consumers who contact them with concerns, I am not sure what effort has been put forth to locate other defective material. So, of course, I worry about homes where the product is still in place and could be causing problems. How will families be made aware of this problem? I am also concerned about those who may not be able to associate their health problems or odd odors with their screens.

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Attention :- John Heuer
FAX # 517-335-9775

From : MARY GOLARZ
FAX 810-391-0062
Phone 810-391-1675

Total Page including Cover : 4

Jan 31, 1997

Hi John,

Mr John Edwards told me this "Turner/CAS" test was done because of questions regarding "leaking". He had apparently placed screening material in a glass jar + placed it in the direct sunlight. Please note how the material had condensed. Maybe this will interest the EPA!! To my knowledge, the MS CASC does not have this report.

Thanks,

Sincerely
Mary Golarz

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TURNER/CAS
LABORATORIES INC.

August 18, 1993

Work Order No: T93-80781

John Edwards
Sentrol, Inc.
Suite 6
3767 E. Broadway
Phoenix, Arizona 85040

Re: Seven Samples

Dear John:

Attached are the results of the samples submitted to our laboratory on August 3, 1993. For your reference, these analyses have been assigned our work order number T93-80781.

All analyses were performed consistent with our laboratory's quality assurance program. All results are intended to be considered in their entirety, and Turner/CAS is not responsible for use of less than the complete report. Results apply only to the samples analyzed.

Samples will be disposed of 30 days after issue of our report unless special arrangements are made.

Please call if you have any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

Turner/CAS Laboratories, Inc.

W. W. Turner
Laboratory Director

WWT/cas

1944 W GRANT ROAD ■ SUITE 6104 ■ TUCSON, ARIZONA 85745 ■ 602 882-6880 ■ FAX # 602 882-6877

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TURNER/CAS LABORATORIES, INC.

Client: Bustrul, Inc.
Project: Screen Samples
Sample Matrix: Screen

Date Received: 02/02/98
Work Order No.: TVI-29731

CASS NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Two samples of screen were received for evaluation. All analyses were performed on equipment at The University of Arizona. One sample was sealed in a vial with a septum. This sample was heated to 80°C and the vapor in the vial was analyzed by headspace GC/MS. The peak areas of the resulting peaks were too small to obtain certain identification, but the following compounds are the most likely matches from comparison to NBS standards.

1-butanol, 3-methyl, acetate
diethyl phthlate
didecyl phthalate
dihepiyl phthalate

The second sample was in a large jar. In this jar, material had condensed on the bottom in small globules. This material was gummy in nature. It was removed and an FTIR spectrum of the material was obtained. This spectra shows the material to contain primarily ester functionalities.

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Approved by _____ Date 2/19/98

MEMORANDUM
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909

DATE: December 3, 1996

TO: Milton Clark, M.D.
US EPA, Region V

FROM: John L. Hesse, Chief
Site Assessment Section
Environmental Epidemiology Section

SUBJECT: Window Screens

Attached for your information is a partial MSDS for current Phifer Wire screen products. Mary Golarz provided this recently.

Have you been able to do anything in follow-up to the suggestion from Bill Adams, ATSDR, that a workgroup of federal agency representatives be established to review the issue of possible health problems caused by off-gassing from vinyl coated window screen material? I believe he felt that Carol Rubin of CDC and someone from CPSC should be involved in addition to US EPA. I don't recall what kind of a role, if any, he suggested for ATSDR. I would be pleased to assist the work group in any way that I can.

I imagine that you have become involved in the Mississippi methyl parathion misuse case. It sounds to be another very serious situation. When these things come up, I know that other issues of less pressing significance sometimes suffer.

Please keep me informed of progress on the toxic screen issue, and let me know how you might want me to assist.

cc: Dr. Sidhu

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Attention: John Hesse
Fax # 517-335-9775

From: Mary Galaz
Fax # 810-391-0062

Message: Hi John,
I received this 2 page MSDS form from Clarkston Glass Co yesterday, Nov. 4, 1996.
Please note the 2nd page.
The CPSC file has only the 1st page.
Also note the "Stop" on hazardous decomp. produc
Feel free to call!
Phone 810-391-1675

Total pages - 3
Inc. cover

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MANUFACTURER: Phifer Wire Products, Inc.
ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1700
4400 Roulocosa Ave.
PHONE: Tuscaloosa, AL 35403
EMERGENCY NO. 205-345-2120 TELEX 261326 PHIF UR

MSDS NO. PVP-PCS-002
Date 08/28/89 REV. A
Prepared by Anthony Cambel

SECTION I: MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

CHEMICAL NAME AND SYNONYMS: PVC Coated Fiberglass Yarn
PVC Coated Fiberglass Insect Screening

TRADE NAME AND SYNONYMS: Phiferglass Yarn
Phifergiass Insect Screening
Phiferglass Sunscreen
ShearWeave 2000

CHEMICAL FAMILY Mixture

FORMULA $(C_2H_3Cl)_n$

SECTION II. INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS

	%	Hazard Data		%	Hazard Data
TLV's and PEL's have not been established for this finished product. Customer use is in final form as coated yarn and woven non-metallic screening.					

SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling point at 1 atm. deg F	NA	Specific gravity (H2O = 1)	1.12
Vapor pressure at (mm Hg)	NA	Evap. Rate (= 1)	NA
Vapor density (Air = 1)	NA	Volatiles, % by Volume	NA
Water solubility	None	Molecular weight	NA (mixture)

Appearance & Odor: Woven vinyl coated fabric, 8 to 10 colors. Odor of new vinyl.

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point and Method	Autoignition Temp.	Flammability Limits in Air	LOWER	UPPER
NA	NA		NA	NA

Extinguishing media: Water, foam, dry-chemical.

Special fire fighting procedures: For enclosed areas, use respirator or air mask

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: None known. Material will not burn in the absence of an independent flame source. Meets NFPA 101, Class A rating.

SECTION V. HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

TLV Not established

Effects of overexposure: Occasional skin irritation and upper respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms have been reported during manufacture of product but have not been detected and are not expected during end use of product. No toxicity is associated with irritation.

FIRST AID:

Eye contact: Flush eye with flowing water (eye fountain) for at least 15 minutes.

Skin contact: Frequent rinsing of skin surfaces with water to remove accumulated fibers will minimize irritation.

Inhalation: Vapors should not be hazardous.

Ingestion: Consult physician.

Attn: Mark Calara 26